

CANADA AROUSED.

A Genuine Excitement About Fenianism.

Ten thousand volunteers called for immediately—Arming and Drilling Last Night in the Chief Towns—Various Exaggerated Rumors in Montreal—The Ghost of the "Paris" War of 1837 Walking Aboard—Story that Navy Island in the Niagara River is a Fenian Camp—The Canadian Press Suddenly Converted to the Doctrine of Strict Neutrality—Editorial Hostilities on the Duties of the American Government—Intense Excitement in Montreal—Wild Stories about Fenian Operations—The Government Taking Active Measures to Widen the Expected Army—Ten thousand volunteers to be armed at once—They must be ready to march at a moment's notice—Montreal crowded with strangers.

Montreal, March 8—4 P. M.—Our usually dull city is all at once wide awake, and the centres of news around Place d'Armes and Great St. James street, are in a great bustle. The principal hotels are as lively as any of our Broadway establishments, and for once the sleepy old capital of Canada is tolerably well aroused.

This is owing in some degree to the action of the Home Government in suspending the importation of arms from Ireland, but more directly to the stories here told of the extraordinary activity of the Fenians in New York and other large cities of the United States. It is judged by some of the best informed that the Fenians must make a demonstration of some kind, either by day upon these provinces, or else the fever will cool off, the sale of bonds will cease, and the entire movement come to a very contemptible failure.

It appears that our Government, whatever they may believe, are willing to admit the fact, and have accordingly taken steps to resist the possible demonstration. It is now known, by despatches from Ottawa yesterday, immediately upon the arrival of Hon. Mr. McGeer from Montreal, a Cabinet Council was held. At the important sitting were present Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGeer, Chapin, Blackburn, and Ferguson Blair.

In view of present circumstances and the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration, the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of the Fenians, it was resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers for the protection and defence of the Canadian frontier. This step is adopted mainly as a precautionary measure, but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped that active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, the Government relies with confidence on the courage and valor of the Canadian volunteers.

Very naturally this action has produced intense excitement, and the usually phlegmatic citizens who go to bed at sunset, are dazed and bewildered with the great event. The red coat and bayonet of the Fenian are well understood, and from Colonel down to orderly Sergeant they are profoundly silent, mysterious, and consequential—the salvation of the Province seems to rest upon their Atlantic shoulders.

The orders for calling out ten thousand militia were promulgated in this morning's papers. All at once it was discovered that Montreal was crowded with strangers, and when those innocents came to be asked for arms, they were found to have occupied a good many of them since the beginning of your late Rebellion, they were gazed upon so fearfully by John Bull that the poor fellows, innocent as lambs of anything that might possibly smell of gunpowder, slunk into their very homes, and hid themselves in the most secret places, and of those who speak English, not one in twenty is an Irishman. However, we have got the score, and it must run its course.

The Telegraph, looking towards and remembering St. Albans, with a sort of guilty conscience tone, says:—"In view of the fact that Montreal is at the present time favored with the residence of a large number of suspicious strangers, and that the Fenians are interested in our banks and other depositories of money and property, it would be a wise precaution for the city to organize watch patrols. A little extra protection at this time may prevent some walking hereafter over the want of it."

The Gazette, after quoting accounts of Fenian movements on your side of the forty-fifth parallel, talks in this way about international obligations:—"If our neighbors really intend to take measures to prevent mischief from arising, and to prevent our being embroiled because of Fenianism, it is time they should act. It is evident now to every one that the Fenian leaders are making use of the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland to infuse the ardor of their dupes to the uttermost. They are making the most frantic efforts to raise men and money. That they may succeed, we must primarily on operations on a large scale we do not believe. That they can raise men and money in plenty for manning parties is not to be doubted. As to the question of the Fenians, we regard as simply preposterous. But there is just now not a little danger that forays along the frontier, or even against Montreal itself, may be attempted before the navigation opens. Not many of those who come over would go back. Our hospitality would keep them forever. But they will be lost and property destroyed, for which the apathy of their Government will render the United States responsible. It is not a question of secret preparation, of which a Government can either be ignorant or pretend ignorance. The preparations are open, avowed, boasted of, and paraded. The United States Government takes no step to stop the work, and these men think and have reason to think, that it desires to go on, to encourage and foster it. Perchance the Government holds it best to allow the passage of the Fenians to extend their operations, and they fully exerted, it will succeed die out. It is possible the authorities are right, but they risk much by such a course. At all events, the Fenians are now obvious, and a blow will be struck almost immediately, or the bubble will burst. During the next few weeks, therefore, every Canadian must be prepared to do duty as a soldier, and to be ready to furnish information to the Government, and to use arms to repel attack should any band of ruffians invade any portion of the country. The Government must act, vigorously and with decision. No coast should be spared to secure the safety of the country. Under present circumstances, Parliament will be called upon to raise a third year for the militia when sent in. We have apparently very little to hope for from the good faith of our neighbors. We must not act the more vigorously in our behalf."

From these hasty notes you will be able to learn that we are up and doing, and for once have cast off this hibernation of the long winter of which your yammer-bloody people are wont to make an. Up to this hour, however, there has been nothing more warlike than the scouring of old swords and the greasing of rusty musket-barrels. When the grand onset may come of course we cannot say; but if the Chief

scintillas and Head Centres think they can catch us asleep, they will find themselves very largely mistaken. I learn from Rochester that the Canadian militia were called out last night at Suspension Bridge, to guard against an apprehended raid by the Fenians. No raid occurred, it being postponed until St. Patrick's day.—N. Y. Times.

Fenian Plan of a Canadian Campaign.

The Fenian Circles are at this time intensely excited with regard to the opening campaign of the Brotherhood against Canada and the British Provinces. All eyes turn to General Sweeney, who is believed to have the most practical ideas of war; and having already large stores of arms, a military, and transports, he is concentrating upon himself the enthusiasm of those Irishmen who are weary of talk and eager for work. We visited some of the leading Fenian Circles yesterday, and obtained the following suggestions, which, it is believed, embody the Fenian strategy for the invasion of our British neighbor's territory.

GRAND STRATEGY—THE PARTITION OF CANADA.

Expeditions for the invasion of Canada will rendezvous at Detroit and Rochester, and at Ogdensburg and Plattsburg, and at Portland. The forces assembled at the two first-named points are to operate conjointly against Toronto, Hamilton, and the west of Upper Canada. From Ogdensburg and Plattsburg demonstrations will be made against Montreal, and ultimately Quebec; Kingston will be approached by Cape Vincent, while Portland will be the general rendezvous for the Fenian operations, and the capitals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE BASES OF OPERATIONS.

The Canadian and Provincial borders once crossed, bases of operations will be established in the enemy's country, so that international quarrels with the Washington Government may be avoided. There are to be made chosen at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, Saint John on the Chamby, close to the foot of Lake Champlain; Prescott, on the St. Lawrence; Wolf Island, at the head of Lake Ontario; Hamilton, Coburg, Goderich, and Windsor, in Upper Canada; and the Fenian bases are all conveniently situated, and afford by water an easy retreat, as well as cunning receptacles for fresh American levies.

THE FORCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FENIANS.

The Sweeney Government calculates to have, by the 1st of April, fifteen millions of dollars at its disposal, in ready cash. This will give transportation and maintenance for one month to thirty thousand men, a greater number than were ever before mustered to the conquest of the Canadian possessions. Of this force, eight thousand will carry the line of the Grand Trunk, and the remainder will be divided into three columns, one to cross from Rochester to Cobourg, will be prepared to move either east, in time to act jointly with three thousand men from Wolf Island, upon Kingston, or to take part with the western detachment in the capture of Toronto. All this, it is believed, will be the work of two weeks. Thus entrenched securely in Upper Canada, holding all the routes of the Grand Trunk, with sufficient rolling stock secured to control the main line, the Fenians hope to attract to their colors a few thousand American Irishmen, and equip a navy on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The avenues to return so being secured, thirty thousand men, under General Sweeney, will throw down the St. Lawrence upon Kingston, and simultaneously will cross the line of the Chamby, and thence will converge upon Montreal; in the meantime isolated expeditions from the rendezvous at St. Andrews will reduce St. John and Halifax, these furnishing depots for privateers and ocean men-of-war to intercept British commerce, and effectually to close the St. Lawrence. Quebec will thus fall by the slow conquest of time; or, if the resources of the garrison should be greater than the patience of the invaders, the same heights which were the scene of the British defeat, will again give foothold to the columns of the Brotherhood.

THE PLAN OF INVASION IN DETAIL.

At Chicago, the Fenians already possess five sailing vessels, a tug, and two steam transports; at Buffalo, they have a fleet of vessels; at Bay City, Michigan, and at Cleveland, they have other craft in process of refitting; these will simultaneously raise the green flag, and stand ready to succor the land forces. Goderich, Windsor, and Windsor will be simultaneously occupied; all the available rolling stock will be the main line of the Grand Trunk at Grand River, to prevent the passage of cars and locomotives to Hamilton. The geographical configuration of the western half of Upper Canada affords a favorable opportunity for the Fenians to divide the entire section of country between Cobourg and the Georgian Bay. These are connected by a chain of lakes and water courses, and the country affords subsistence for a vast army. Hopes sufficient to mount as many cavalry as the Brotherhood can muster, quartermasters' teams in quantity, and a vast amount of lake shipping, will at once be the property of the organization. The country will at once be reduced to a grand military department, with Hamilton as the capital, and a loan advertised for. While this is being negotiated, General Sweeney will push rapidly forward on the line of the Grand Trunk, in time to superintend the fall of Montreal, where ocean shipping will be found in great quantity. With the reduction of Montreal for a formal recognition of Canada, whose name is to be changed at once to New Ireland. While this is being done, the Fenians will scour all the bays and gulfs of Canada; Fenian troops from San Francisco will carry Vancouver and the Fraser River country, and give security to the Pacific Squadron, rendezvousing at San Juan, and the rights of belligerents will be enforced from the British Government, and the Fenians will resist the cruelties of British courts-martial.

ABILITY OF THE FENIANS TO HOLD CANADA.

The population of the British provinces is little above two and a half millions, and the military resources of the united provinces fall short of six thousand men. The Fenians, however, ten thousand are of Irish birth or descent. The States will furnish for the subjugation of these eighty thousand veteran troops. With the single exception of Quebec, it is believed the whole of the British provinces will fall in a single campaign. During the ensuing winter, invasions will be put in motion in Ireland, and while it is believed the Brotherhood can defy the Queen's war transports to land an army in the West, arrangements will be developed to equip a powerful navy, for offensive operations on the sea. Before the 1st of June, it is thought, fifty commissioned vessels of war and privateers, carrying three hundred guns, will be afloat; and to maintain these a tremendous navy will be organized upon every Irish-American citizen to contribute to the utmost to the general fund for the support of the war.

By the tempting offer of a surrender of Canada to the United States, Mr. Seward, it is hoped, will win a concinnance between American citizens and the Fenian conquerors, and by another summer it is thought the domain of the Brotherhood north of the St. Lawrence will be formally acknowledged by the United States, Russia, and each of the American Republics. The third year of Irish tenure in Canada will, it is believed, array two of the great powers against Great Britain. John Mitchell, at Paris, will organize the Bureau of Foreign Agents; and Ireland maintaining a position of perpetual revolt, will engage for her own suppression a considerable part of the regular British levies.—N. Y. World.

Steamer Signalled.

HALIFAX, March 9.—A steamer is signalled in the east. It is not known as yet what steamer it is.

OESUQUES OF COLONEL BOWERS.

Appearance of the Deceased—The Remains Buried in the National Park—The Lying in State—The Burial, Etc.

All that was mortal of the late Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Adjutant-General on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, was committed to the ground in the Cadet Cemetery, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral ceremonial, though strictly military, was a deeply impressive one, its chief features being its touching simplicity and solemnity. From the fact that the time that the burial was to take place was not generally known, because the hour originally determined upon by General Grant—four o'clock—was changed to one o'clock P. M., the attendance from abroad was not so large as was expected. This, with the fact that the means of access to this military post, are not now so adequate, all visitors being required to put across the ferry through the ice in one small rowboat, may further help to account for the slim attendance other than military.

THE MELANCHOLY PRELIMINARIES.

After the remains of the dead Adjutant-General had been gathered up from the fatal spot at Garrison's, they were placed in the care of Dr. March, one of the medical officers of the post, with directions to see if the mangled parts could be so put together as to preserve the semblance of a corpse. This was found to be utterly impossible, so thoroughly had the body been disintegrated by the passage of a car over it. It was then determined that the remains should be the only shroud of the lamented Colonel, and the fragments of the once perfect body were so wrapped and encoined previous to the final rites.

APPEARANCE OF THE DECEASED.

So much of the body of Colonel Bowers as was preserved made only a partial corpse—a portion of one of the extremities, a part of one arm, exceedingly mutilated portions of the chest and hand, forming all that was committed to the earth. It was remarked that on that part of the face remaining comparatively intact a smile rested, indicating that he died without suffering. And here, it may be added, was the only recognizable feature, so fearfully had the terrible crushing beneath the car done its work. The coffin was not opened after the enshrouding and depositing of the body in the casket.

THE OBITUARY.

The funeral was in charge of Captain E. C. Boynton, Adjutant of the Academy. The religious services were very simple, and consisted only of the reading of a few sentences of Scripture from the Episcopal burial service, in presence of the Lieutenant-General and staff, the officers of the post and their families, the general corps, the pall bearers, mourners, and a few citizens, among whom were Colonel William S. Hillyer, formerly of General Grant's staff, a comrade of the deceased, and family; General Kent, formerly a Provost-Marshal in one of the late armies, and Hon. E. B. Washburn and Judge Moellon, of the General's delegation. The cadet battalion entered the edifice in its order, the whole scene unmistakably indicating that all was being done that could be to do honor to the memory of a distinguished staff officer of the General-in-Chief of the army, who had met an untimely and melancholy death.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.

The services being closed at the chapel, the funeral procession took up its line of march to the grave as follows:—1. Music; 2. Escort of battalion; 3. Chaplain; 4. Pall bearers; 5. Hearse and pall bearers; 6. Engineer company; 7. Cavalry detachment; 7. Officers of the army visiting and citizens; 8. Academic staff; 9. Lieutenant-General Grant and staff.

The music on the occasion was in part suggested by the suturer, John P. Martin, General Bernard, Chief Engineer of the Armies of the United States in the field, and which we give because it embraces General Bernard's opinion of the character of Colonel Bowers.—WASHINGTON, March 7, 1866.—Mr. Appellee—Dear Sir:—If you will be so good as to send me your friend's (Colonel Bowers) funeral. We were members together of General Grant's staff, and he was a most estimable officer. Yours, truly, G. B. BARNARD.

The pall-bearers on the occasion were Brevet Brigadier-General Nichols, Brevet Brigadier-General Vincent, Adjutant-Generals of the War Department; Colonel George A. Kessel, United States Army; Colonel George A. Kessel, Captain of the Army of the James; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Liper, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, and Captain Mordecai, of the Ordnance. The chief mourners were Lieutenant-General Grant, General George A. Kessel, Captain Hascall, Captain Bush, Captain Arnold, Captain Lyford, Brevet Major Warner, Brevet Major Watson, Brevet Major Gittings, First Lieutenant Sinclair, Brevet Major Marsh, First Lieutenant Parley, Brevet Major Benyard, Esq., Captain Jones, and McCrea; First Lieutenant Clark, Havelton, Jones, and Callow; Mr. Lorentz, and others. General Rawlins was unavoidably detained at Washington by sickness in his family.

APPEARANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

General Grant appeared throughout the melancholy ceremonies as though he had met with an irreparable loss. He seemed crushed and spiritless and worn down with anguish at the suddenness and appalling character of the death of his friend and fellow-officer. He was, however, as usual, calm and imperturbable, but sad and dejected.

THE INTERMENT.

The body was buried in the cemetery in that portion of the Academy grounds known as Washington Valley, the Captain throwing the earth on the coffin as the minister read the service. The firing over the grave closed the scene. The Lieutenant-General, staff, and visitors at once left by the Hudson River Railroad for special cars for this city. Dining at the Metropolitan, General Grant and staff left in the 12 train for Washington.

INCIDENTS.

As an illustration of the modesty of Colonel Bowers it may be remarked that at the outbreak of the war he raised a company of men, who desired to elect him their captain, whereupon the Democrats of the district, with whom he had been politically associated, and who supported the war, set up the cry that Colonel Bowers only raised his company to get an office. He at once enlisted as private, and so served, and when, finally, after serving with General Grant in a clerical capacity, it was determined to commission him, on account of his extraordinary abilities and fidelity, and detail him from the line for staff duty, he earnestly sought that he might be commissioned a lieutenant and his first lieutenant made captain in his stead. This was denied him, and he reluctantly took the vacant captaincy at General Grant's request.

Burning of a Schooner.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner *Hawatha*, of Rockland, took fire off Chatham last evening, and was totally destroyed. Her crew, sails, and rigging were saved.

Arrival of the "Nova Scotian."

PORTLAND, Me., March 9.—The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool February 22, arrived to-day. Her advices are anticipated.

THIRD EDITION

THE GREAT ROXBURY MYSTERY

The Murderer of the Joyce Children Arrested.

HIS CONFESSION OF THE CRIME

A HARDENED WRETCH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Boston, March 9.—The Boston Herald publishes a long account of the discovery of the murderer of the two children, Isabella N. and John S. Joyce, which took place in Bussey's Woods, West Roxbury, on the 12th of June, 1865.

He was found to be a convict in the State Prison, who had been sent there for a burglary committed in Worcester county, shortly after the murder. His strange conduct when arrested led the officers to think he was a hardened criminal, and his subsequent boasting of great deeds performed by himself, together with some of his unguarded expressions, gave the cue, which, being followed up by two Worcester county officers, has fastened the murder almost undeniably on himself.

His partial confessions, with the corroborative evidence obtained, leave no doubt in the minds of the officers of his guilt.

His sobriquet is "Scratch Gravel," and his real name Charles Aaron Dodge, a native of Massachusetts, but has been a rover for fourteen years, being now twenty-seven years of age. He confesses to having hunted Indians in Florida; that he was sent to prison for life for a murder committed in South Carolina; was pardoned; entered the Rebel army; was captured in Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana; was pardoned; afterwards enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment; deserted in a short time; joined the United States navy; and afterwards served on several gunboats.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Plot to Assassinate Governor Brown—Suicide Near Chattanooga—Fatal Accident, Etc.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—A despatch has been sent from Grandma, Miss., to Governor Brown, urging him to beware of assassination. It is believed to be a canard, hatched for political purposes. Edward Ryan, formerly of La Salle, Ill., committed suicide by choking himself, near the Chattanooga depot.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

THE SAVAGE SMOKE SMOKE FOR PEACE, ETC. Fort Laramie, March 9.—Spotted Tail, Chief of the Beulah band of Sioux, came here to-day, and was received by Colonel Magruder with great ceremony. He came in to bring the dead body of his daughter, which was interred at the cemetery at this point with Christian rites, the Chaplain performing the burial service. This is considered a strong indication of the desire of the Sioux to make peace.

FROM BALTIMORE TO DAY.

Archbishop Spaulding made a Cardinal, and Authorized to Convoke a Plenary Council of Bishops.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding has been appointed by Pope Pius IX an Apostolic Legate, with authority to convoke a Plenary Council of Archbishops and Bishops in Baltimore next September or October. It is further said he has been made a Cardinal, and may eventually reside permanently at Rome.

THE Canadian Excitement.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The call for 10,000 men of the Canadian militia for active duty, made late on Wednesday evening, was enthusiastically responded to, and early on Thursday morning news was received from all parts of the country that their quotas were ready for active service at a moment's notice.

There seems to be no doubt that three or four times the number could be raised at a day's notice.

The whole volunteer force of this city patrolled last night, and strong guards were posted at all the armories, and patrols were kept moving through the city all night. Every precaution is being made to guard against any Fenian surprise.

TORONTO, C. W., March 9.—The response yesterday for volunteers from all parts of the country was very enthusiastic. A much larger number offered their services than was required.

The Globe of to-day has a report that the plot of the Fenians is for a body of them to cross into Canada to take part in the public processions on St. Patrick's day. They will disturb the peace, and distract attention, while armed Fenian bands will make raids on the border.

COTTON CONDEMNED.

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of cotton was ordered to be condemned on Tuesday in the United States District Court. The cotton, it was proved, was purchased in June and July, 1865, by B. Cayman and F. Mora, at Brownsville, Texas, of Rebel agents, and brought to this city. The goods with which it was bought were shipped from this city, under bond, in the *Sarawak*. The cotton was first taken to Freeport, near Matamoros, and then sent down the Rio Grande. Arriving in New York, it was seized. The jury deliberated five minutes yesterday, and returned a verdict for the Government.—N. Y. Post.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mexican Question.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF FIVE THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS—MAXIMILIAN MUST BE ABANDONED TO HIS FATE, ETC.

From the Paris Patrie, February 22.

It is said that Baron Sallard, at the beginning of the month, took his departure, charged with an extraordinary mission to the Government of the Emperor Maximilian.

The object of that mission, it is said, was to arrange the necessary steps for the speedy return home of our troops. The news recently received from Mexico by way of Havana, were inclined to the opinion that the Emperor Maximilian, in the absence of M. Sallard's mission. According to a proposition emanating from the Emperor Maximilian himself, it is regarded as possible that four or five thousand men will have returned to France towards the end of the month of May.

THE Spanish-American War.

THE UNITED STATES WILL NEITHER BE RESTORED NOR BE SATISFIED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROPOSITION TO WITHDRAW THE SHORE TROOPS. THIS PROOF OF GOOD WILL WILL BE REGARDED AS MORE SUPERFLUOUS THAN REAL, AND WILL CONVINCE FRANCE AS TO THE REAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times, in commenting on the news that the United States had agreed to withdraw the Chilean fleet has by this time been joined by the Peruvian squadron in overt opposition to the forces of Spain. Spain has by far the more powerful fleet, but she is not so well equipped as the United States. The cost of the Pacific squadron will be ruinous to her bank-note exchequer, and its commanders will be put to extreme straits to maintain the fleet. The United States will be virtually out of their reach, while the difficulties of the case will be increased by the impossibility of striking any decisive blow. Spain has by far the more powerful fleet, but she is not so well equipped as the United States. The cost of the Pacific squadron will be ruinous to her bank-note exchequer, and its commanders will be put to extreme straits to maintain the fleet. The United States will be virtually out of their reach, while the difficulties of the case will be increased by the impossibility of striking any decisive blow.

Our Financial Position Abroad.

UNITED STATES FIFTY-TWENTIES ADVANCING WHILE ALL EUROPEAN SECURITIES WERE FALLING.

From the London Telegraph, February 21.

The condition of financial affairs, after months of serious depression—amounting at intervals a most to alarm—has undergone a marked change within the last few days. The street policy pursued by the Bank of England has at length produced the result desired. The beneficial effect of a high rate of interest in restraining and thus expanding the currency, and in causing a contraction of the same, has never been more strikingly manifested than during the present winter. That there was absolute need of the respective courses—both in our own country and abroad—cannot be denied. Notwithstanding a rate of interest in the London market exceeding by two or three per cent that current on the continent, and in some instances exceeding in a steady stream for weeks, and the exchange remained persistently adverse. Now that the tide has turned, and things have assumed a more cheerful aspect, a remarkable feature has been noticed to attract attention. While all other securities were depressed, and even consols were steadily falling week after week, English stocks—twenty bonds included—maintained their value, but eventually advanced from 65 to 67, and are now quoted at 68. Whether this exceptional result is justified by the soundness of the underlying securities, is a subject worthy of close examination. The amount of American securities abroad is very great, and as increased, the demand for investments in these bonds, if deemed entirely secure, is high enough, even at their present price, to tempt the withdrawal of capital from all other securities, and to employ our stocks should become popular in our market, the absorption of capital would be sufficiently serious to cause a serious depression in the price of the securities, in the event of disaster, even widespread calamity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NEW PRISONS—Justice Thompson, James D. Harwell, vs. William E. May and James H. Smith. This was an action to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution of plaintiff by defendant, the charge made against him having been that of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The defendant on the trial of the case in the Quarter Sessions was acquitted. On trial, T. H. Block and J. Newton Brown, Esqs., for plaintiff; Lucas Hirst, Esq., for defendant.

The Supreme Court in banc was engaged this morning with the Philadelphia list on reargument.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY.

Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 523 Walnut Street.

400 lb McClinton 94  
100 lb Ocean 111  
100 lb Am Gm Ft 65 1

PHILADELPHIA GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. 120 1/2  
11 A. M. 120 1/2  
12 M. 120 1/2  
1 P. M. 120 1/2

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, March 9.—The Flour Market, although not active, is decidedly firmer, and for the higher grades of winter wheat holders obtain full rates. There is not much inquiry for shipment, but the home consumers are purchasing more freely. About 1800 barrels were taken, chiefly at \$5.00 per bush, and \$11.00 per barrel for fair and choice Pennsylvania extra family, and \$11.00 per barrel for fancy, including 600 barrels Northwestern at \$8.75. Superfine ranges from \$8.25 to \$7.00, and extras from \$7.25 to \$8.25. Small sales of Eye Flour at \$4.75 per bush, the latter showing an improvement. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no inquiry for common wheat, of which the bulk of the stock consists, but good quality is in fair request at rather better figures; sales of 1200 bush of common and choice red at \$2.10 per bush, and 1100 bush of white at \$2.00 per bush. State Eye sold at \$5. Corn is in steady demand, and 2500 bush, yellow, in store, sold at 76 1/2 cts, and some of fair quality at 75 1/2 cts. 5000 bush of the elevator sold on credit terms. Oats command \$4.50. No change in Barley or Mail.

Cloverseed is selling at \$3.50 per bush; Timothy at \$4.00 per bush, and Flaxseed at \$2.50 per bush. Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$2.25.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 42 1/2 cts for middling. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at \$6.50 per bush for State; \$5.25 for Ohio; \$6.75 for eye flour; \$7.00 for Western; \$5.50 for Southern; and \$7.00 for 1100 for Canadian. Wheat firm for good, but dull for inferior; sales unimportant. Corn quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1600 bush at \$26.00 per bush for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 9, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, and prices unsettled and drooping, owing to the decline in gold. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. 700s sold at 99 1/2 for June and August; and 5-20s at 103. 1044 was bid for 6 of 1881; and 99 1/2 for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85 1/2; and new City 6s at 90.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Catavissa preferred sold at 31 1/2; the former rate a decline of 1/2; common do, at 23 1/2, a decline of 1/2; North Pennsylvania at 35 1/2, no change; and Northern Central at 44, no change; 115 was bid for Camden and Amby; 43 1/2 for Norristown; 48 1/2 for Reading; 55 for Pennsylvania; 5 1/2 for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 29 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold largely at 92 1/2; a slight decline. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12 1/2 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 141. 205 was bid for North America; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 65 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 1/2 for Mechanics; 100 for Kensington; 61 for Penn Township; 62 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 40 for Consolidation; 62 for Cora Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do; 62 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Sugar Valley sold at 26 1/2-1-10; McElrath at 1; and Ocean at 11 1/2.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—"Money on call is 6 1/2 per cent, and was offered among brokers at the lower rate. In commercial paper there is more doing, but rates are well sustained. Best names pass at 7 1/2, good at 8 1/2, and ordinary at 10 1/2 per cent. In exchange little doing. Leading names at 60 days are held at 108. Commercial bills, 107 1/2. France 6 1/2-1/2-1/2. The business of the Sub-Treasury was—Receipts, \$1,765,142.16; Customs, \$271,000; Payments, \$1,600,042.50; on Account Loan, \$13,500; Balance, \$569,379.63; Cash certificates, \$24,000.77.

The Chicago Republican says:—"The decline in gold is causing a good deal of depression in the general markets, and business in trade circles is very dull. Buyers are purchasing only to the extent of supplying immediate wants. The impression seems to prevail that gold will decline to 125, and a further depreciation in all commodities of produce and merchandise is anticipated. The money market is close and firm. The bankers are pursuing a very cautious and conservative course, and in all cases refuse to place a discount paper which is not first class. Advances on produce paper are made only at wide margins. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent. On the street money is loaned at 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

The Diamond State Bank is the name of a new institution recently established at Seaford, Delaware. Its notes are redeemed at the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.